COTTON LITERATURE

SELECTED REFERENCES

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COTTON LITERATURE is compiled mainly from material received in the Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

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PRODUCTION

General

India. Central provinces. Department of agriculture. Report... for the year ending 31st March 1930. 49 pp., tables. Nagpur, 1930.
Report on cotton varieties, diseases and insects, pp.14-18.

India. Central provinces. Department of agriculture. Report... for the year ending 31st March 1931. 58 pp., tables. Nagpur, 1932.
Report on cotton varieties, diseases and insects, pp.7-11.

India. Central provinces. Department of agriculture. Report... for the years ending the 31st March 1932 and the 31st March 1933. 36pp. + 40 pp., tables. Nagpur, 1933.
Reports on cotton varieties, diseases and insects, pp.6-10 and 7-10.

India. Central Provinces and Berar. Department of agriculture. Annual reports on experimental farms... for the year ending 31st March, 1932; 31st March 1933. 1932 123 pp., illus.; 1933, 106 pp. Nagpur, 1934.
Cotton fertilizer experiments, Akola, 1932, pp.21-54; 1933, pp.15-37. Brief mention in other reports.

India. Central Provinces and Berar. Department of agriculture. Report on demonstration work carried out in the Western Circle, together with reports on the Seed and Demonstration and cattle-breeding farms of the Circle for the year ending 31st March, 1932; 31st March 1933. 1932, 125 pp.; 1933, 52 pp. Nagpur, 1934.
Brief information on cotton varieties, yields, etc., in various reports.

India. Central Provinces and Berar. Department of agriculture. Report on Agricultural college, Nagpur... for the year ending the 31st March, 1933, 45 pp. Nagpur, 1933.
Work with cotton and its rotation crops, 1932-33, pp.26-32; diseases, p.33.

India. United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. Department of agriculture. Report for the year ending 30th June 1933. 58 pp. Allahabad, 1933.
Brief mention of cotton experiments and results thruout report.

Malta. Department of agriculture. Annual report on the working of the Department of agriculture during 1931-32. XXV pp. Malta, 1932.

Cotton acreage and production, p. IV; experiments with long-stapled upland cotton, p. IX.

Nigeria. Department of agriculture. Report... for the year 1932. 47 pp. Lagos, 1933.

American cotton in the Northern Provinces, pp. 3-4. Cotton in the Southern Provinces, pp. 19-21.

Puerto Rico. Misión agricola al Valle del Cauca. Reconocimiento agro-pecuario del Valle del Cauca. 342 pp., illus. San Juan, 1930.

El problema algodonero (the cotton problem), pp. 295-305.

El gusano rosado del Valle del Cauca (the pink bollworm in the Valle del Cauca), pp. 298-302.

Botony

Ayyar, V.R., and Iyer, R.B. Lint colour in Asiatic cottons. Current Sci. [Mysore] 2(4):128. Oct. 1933. (Published by Indian Institute of Science, Hebbal Post, Bangalore, India)

"From ratios obtained in F_2 and F_3 progenies of interspecific crosses of Gossypium obtusifolium, G. indicum, and G. herbaceum, a three factor basis for lint colour in these cottons is postulated. A basic gene X, essential for colour, but producing pigmentation only in the presence of either K_1 or K_2 or both, is regarded as the probable factor relationship. The factor X, with either K_1 or K_2 gives cream; X, with K_1 and K_2 gives brown. Further work is in progress." - Textile Inst. Jour. 25(3):A112. Mar. 1934.

Davie, J.H. Cytological studies in the Malvaceae and certain related families. Jour. Genetics, 28(1):33-67, illus., tables. Oct., 1933 (Published by Cambridge University Press, Fetter Lane, E.C.4, London, England)

References, pp. 64-66.

"For different species of ten Malvaceous genera, 17 new chromosome numbers are recorded; and species of Hibiscus, Gossypium, Thespesia, Cienfugosia and Theobroma, were included in the main study. In general there was considerable uniformity in the size and shape of the chromosomes." - Textile Inst. Jour. 25(3):A112. Mar. 1934.

Hutchinson, J.B. The genetics of cotton. X. The inheritance of leaf shape in Asiatic Gossypiums. Jour. Genetics 28(3): 437-513, illus., tables. Mar. 12, 1934. (Published by Cambridge Univ. Press, Fetter Lane, E. C. 4, London, England.)

Mason, T.G. and Phillis, E. A tentative account of the movement of food materials during the development of the cotton plant. Empire Cotton Growing Rev. 11(2): 121-124. Apr. 1934. (Published by Empire Cotton Growing Corp., 14 Great Smith St., London, England)

Seshadri, T.R. Colour of cotton flowers. Cur. Science [Mysore] 2(9): 343-344. Mar. 1934. (Published by Indian Institute of Science, Hebbal Post, Bangalore, India)

Skovsted, Aage. Cytological studies in cotton. II. Two interspecific hybrids between Asiatic and new world cottons. Jour. Genetics 28 (3): 407-424, illus. Mar. 12, 1934. (Published by Cambridge Univ. Press, Fetter Lane, E.C.4, London, England)
References: pp.423-424.

Tsivinskii, V.I. O kholodostoikosti khlopchatnika. Doklady Akademiia Nauk SSSR (n.s., 1) 147-150. Jan. 1933. (Published at Leningrad, U.S.S.R.)
Russian and English
Capacity of cotton to withstand cold.

Agronomy

Avtonomov, A.I. Za vysokii urozhai i kachestvo egipetskogo khlopka. 83 pp., illus. Moskva, 1933.
"Spisok ispol'zovannoi literatory", p. 83.
For a better yield and quality in Egyptian cotton.
"A general description of Sea Island cotton and its various forms is given, the annual Gossypium barbadense being of most interest for the Soviet Union, and various varieties, of the Ashmouni and Pima type, being compared with the typical Uplands. The various attempts to improve the native central Asiatic cottons by introduction and selection are outlined, including the selection by Navrotskii of the different varieties of this name and the final successful introduction of Sea Island cottons. The various factors which result in variation and deterioration are discussed, and a brief outline is given of the principles of inheritance, pure line selection and cross-breeding... The ultimate desire is to combine all the qualities in one variety. The methods of achieving these various aims by breeding are briefly outlined. Promising results have been obtained by crossing the Egyptian cottons with the large-bolled perennial Peruvian cottons, with the aid of a reduction of the length of day to nine

hours for the Peruvian and hybrids... Amongst the varieties already produced are a Pima 4-7 days earlier than the normal type and with ginning percentage 3-4% higher, one with equally good lint and a yield 30-50% higher; and line 4066 from Ashmouni with lint length equal to Maarad (48 mm.) yielding 20-30% more than Ashmouni, which it equals in earliness." - Jour. Textile Inst. 24(11):A544. Nov. 1933.

Cates, J.S. Temperature signals for plants. Country Gent. 103 (10): 17, 61. Oct. 1933. (Published by Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.)

A heat treatment to accelerate the growth of cotton plants is suggested.

Coker, D.R. Textile industry and cotton breeders. Importance of co-operation in development of better cotter cotton--industry's vital interest in cotton breeding-recent developments and possibilities of further improvement. Amer. Wool and Cotton Rptr. 48(15): 13-14, 21, 23-24. Apr. 12, 1934. (Published by Frank P. Bennett & Co., 530 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.)

Paper "presented at recent meeting of Section 1 on cotton, committee D-13, A.S.T.M., at Washington, D.C." Mar.8,1934.

Also in Cotton Trade Jour. 14(15):6. Apr. 14, 1934; Textile Bull. 46(8): 6,7,24,25. Apr. 19, 1934.

Golodkovsky, V.A. The problem of green manure in cotton growing in Asia Media. Bull. Appl. Bot. Genetics and Plant Breeding, Ser. A, (8): 169-172. 1933. (Published by Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences, U.S.S.R. Institute of Plant Industry, Leningrad, U.S.S.R.)

In Russian.

[India. Indian central cotton committee. Publicity officer] Harmful effects of cholam on succeeding cotton crop. Indian Trade Jour. 112 (1443): 562. Feb. 15, 1934. (Published by Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, India)

"It has been found... that deficiency of soil moisture was not responsible for the fall in yield and that when cholam was allowed to run to seed, the yield of succeeding cotton was reduced, but when it was cut at the shot-blade stage there was no fall in the yield of cotton, though the quantity of fodder obtained was less by 38 percent and there was a chance for its quality to suffer owing to the inclement weather common at the time of early harvests."

Jaywant cotton. Indian Textile Jour. 44 (521): 176. Feb. 28, 1934. (Published at Bombay, India)

"Purchase and distribution of Jaywant cottonseed

during the year 1933-34 by the Co-operative Cotton Sale Society, Ltd., Hubli, under the patronage of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay," is noted.

Killough, D.T. Economies in cotton production. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 35(13): 11-12, illus. Mar. 31, 1934. (Published by Ginner and Miller Publishing Co., P.O. Box 444, Dallas, Tex.)

This involves the selection of well adapted varieties, the use of proper cultural practices, and the most economical use of machinery and equipment employed in preparing the land and in planting, cultivation, and harvesting cotton. The judicious use of fertilizers, the use of suitable crop rotations, the control of insect pests and diseases, and the manner in which the cotton is ginned are also important factors that influence largely the profits to be derived from the crop.

Maurer, F.M. The Egyptian cotton plant in Transcaucasia. Bull. App. Bot. Genetics and Plant-Breeding Ser. A, (8): 147-167. 1933. (Published by Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences, U.S.S.R. Institute of Plant Inindustry, Leningrad, U.S.S.R.)

In Russian.

Miles, L.G. A Queenslander abroad. Travelling research scholar's report. Queensland Agric. Jour. 40(4): 346-348. Oct. 1933. (Published by Department of Agriculture and Stock, Brisbane, Queensland)

"Observations on cotton and tobacco breeding and cultivation in Virginia, North and South Carolina." - Textile Inst. Jour. 25(3): A112. Mar. 1934.

Moore, J.H. Relation of the quality of cotton planting seed to length of staple. N.C. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 296, 4 pp., illus, diagr. Raleigh, 1934.

Rapport sur les travaux effectués par le Service agronomique de l'Office du Niger pendant la campagne 1932-33. Association Cotonnière Coloniale, Bull. Trimestriel 32 (14): 43-44. Apr. 1934. (Published at 55, Rue de Châteaudun, Paris IX, France)

To be continued.

Report on the work of the agronomic service of the Office du Niger during the season 1932-33. Experiments with cotton are described.

Reynolds, E. B. and Rea, H. E. Effect of fertilizers on the yield of cotton and on the control of the root-rot disease of cotton on the Blackland Prairie soils of Texas. Jour. Amer. Soc. Agron. 26 (4): 313-318. Apr. 1934. (Published at Geneva, N.Y.)

"Contr. Div. Agronomy, Tex. Agr. Exp. Stat., Techn. Paper 267."

Rochette. Note sur le cotonnier variété hybride Karangani X Garroh Hills, dit, improprement, Karangani n°5. Association Cotonniére Coloniale Bull. Trimestriel 32 (13): 8-12, tables, charts. Jan. 1934. (Published at 55, Rue de Châteaudun, Paris IX, France)

Note on the cotton hybrid variety Karangani X Garroh Hills, called, improperly, Karangani No. 5.

Seed time in cotton. Textile Weekly 13(316): 91-92, diagr. Mar. 23, 1934. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Graph shows "marginal variations between supply and demand expressed as a percentage of Normal, compared with the percentage dispersion of market prices above or below The Textile Weekly equilibrium level price which Normal supply and demand in equilibrium (as zero), would produce. The graph shows American prices on March 17th, some 10 percent too high."

Seedbeds for cotton. Okla. Farmer-Stockman 47(8): 191. Apr. 15, 1934. (Published by Oklahoma Publishing Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.)

Experiments at the Lubbock, Texas, sub-station show that "irrespective of depth or method of preparation, the seedbed prepared April 1 has proved decidedly better than the seedbed prepared in January for both cotton and grain sorghums."

What depth to plant cotton. Prog. Farmer (Tex. Ed.) 49 (4): 14., illus. Apr., 1934. (Published at 1104 Insurance Bldg., Dallas, Tex.)

Replies to the above question indicate that for Central Texas the best depth is from 1/2 to 2 inches.

Zhukov, A.G. Sortoispytanie khlopchatnika po ZSFSR. Gandja. Zakavkazskii Nauchno-issledovat. Khlopkovyi Institut. Trudy 32, 65 pp. illus., tables. Azerneshr, U.S.S.R., 1932.

Testing cotton plants.

Zhukov, A.G., and Dain, L.C. Sroki posevov khlopchatnika po Zakavkaz'iu. Gandja. Zakavkazskii Nauchno-issledovat. Khlopkovyi Institut. Trudy 32. 47 pp., tables, charts. Azerneshr. U.S.S.R. 1933.

Date of sowing cotton.

Diseases

Ezekial, W.N., and Taubenhaus, J.J. Variety tests in the differentiation of two cotton wilts. Phytopathology 24 (3): 292-294. Mar. 1934. (Published at Lime and Green Sts., Lancaster, Pa.)

"Techn. Contr. no. 265, Tex. Agr. Expt. Stat."

Fusarium vasinfectum and an apparently different wilt designated temporarily as Waxahachie.

Moore, E.J. Growth relations in culture of the cotton root-rot organism, phymatotrichum omnivorum. Phytopathology 23 (6): 525-537, diagr., tables. June, 1933. (Published at Lime & Green Sts., Lancaster, Pa.)

Literature cited, p. 537.

"The writer's laboratory experiments (the results of which are fully discussed and tabulated) at Texas University showed that a given culture of the cotton root-rot organism (Phymatotrichum omnivorum) grows at a fairly constant rate on potato-dextrose agar, but that different isolations varied considerably, one recently isolated, for instance, averaging nearly three times the rate maintained by two others that had been kept for long periods on artificial media"--Jour. Textile Inst. 25 (2): A60. Feb. 1934.

Insects

Relative of bollweevil is new threat to cotton. Amer. Fert. 80 (7): 13. Apr. 7, 1934. (Published by Ware Bros. Company, 1330 Vine St., Philadelphia, Pa.)

[Texas agricultural experiment station] Insects predicted. Cotton Digest 6 (26): 9-10. Apr. 7, 1934. (Published at Cotton Exchange Building, Houston, Tex.)

Danger of flea hopper injury is predicted because of the slow emergence of fleas this season.

Williams, C.B. The cotton stainer problem. Empire Cotton Growing Rev. 11 (2): 99-110, table. Apr. 1934. (Published by the Empire Cotton Growing Corp., 14 Great Smith St., London, England)

Farm Engineering

McWhorter, C.C. Harvesting of cotton in Oklahoma by snapping. Current Farm Econ. 7 (2): 31-34, tables, chart. Apr. 1934. (Published by Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station, Stillwater, Okla.)

Includes costs of harvesting and ginning picked and snapped cotton in Oklahoma.

Peters F W. Harvesting cotton. Queensland Agr. Jour.

41 (3): 256-261, illus. Mar. 1, 1934. (Published by Queensland Department of Agriculture, and Stock, Bisbane, Queensland)

Farm Management

Matlock, R. L., and Clark, S. P. Production costs and returns from major Salt River Valley field crops, 1928-1930. Ariz. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 146, 57 pp., charts, tables. Tucson, 1934.

"This publication summarizes data obtained from cooperating farmers concerning crop production costs secured during the years of 1928, 1929, and 1930. The crops included were upland and Pima cotton alfalfa, wheat, barley, and Hegari grain sorghum."

Farm Social Problems

Kennedy, R. C. Bookkeeping. Christian Cent. 51 (13): 423-424. Mar. 28, 1934. (Published at 440 South Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.)

An illustration of how accounts between cotton farmers and their tenants are kept.

Molyneaux, Peter. Economic nationalism and problems of the South. Arnold Foundation Studies in Public Affairs 2 (2): 1-37. 1933. (Published by George F. and Ora Nixon Arnold Foundation, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Tex.)

The author discusses the tenant farming system of the cotton states as well as the effect of a policy of economic nationalism on the cotton industry.

Cooperation in Production

Cook, O. F. and Willis, A. Y., Jr. Uniformity of cotton fiber determined by field inspection. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Plant Indus. Circ. 310, 23 pp., illus. Washington, D. C. 1934.

Literature cited, pp. 22-23.

"Applications of heredity in the improvement of cotton are not accomplished by breeding work alone... For a regular production of uniform fiber adequate supplies of pure seed must be maintained and to meet this requirement single-variety communities have been established." - Conclusions.

PREPARATION

Ginning

Cobb, C. A. Economic position of cotton ginner. The

Cotton and Cotton Oil News 35 (14): 9. Apr. 7, 1934, (Published by Ginner and Miller Publishing Co., P.O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas)

Kennedy, E. L. Condition of saws, ribs, brushes or air-blast, important factors in efficient ginning Amer. Ginner and Cotton Oil Miller 11(8): 4, 6. Apr. 1934. (Published by American Ginner Publishing Co., P.O. Box 504, Little Rock, Ark.)

Lester, G. M. The national outlook for the ginning industry. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 35 (16): 3-4, 12-13. Apr. 21, 1934. (Published by Ginner and Miller Publishing Co., P.O. Box 444, Dallas, Tex.)
Address at "Texas Cotton Ginners' Convention, Dallas, April 5, 1934."

Mauk, R. S. Cotton gin fires--how to prevent them. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 35 (13): 22. Mar. 31, 1934. (Published by Ginner and Miller Publishing Co., P.O. Box 444, Dallas, Tex.)

Modern equipment to meet machinery requirements. Cotton Ginners' Jour. 5 (7): 28-29, illus. Apr. 1934. (Published by Texas Cotton Ginners' Assn., 109 Second Ave., Dallas, Tex.)
Describes ginning machinery suitable to gin cotton in accordance with the Cotton Ginners' Marketing Agreement.
Also in Cotton and Cotton Oil News 35 (13): 56, illus. Mar. 31, 1934.

Mullen, C. W. These gins pay big rebates. Okla. Farmer-Stockman 47 (7): 147, 156, illus. Apr. 1, 1934. (Published at Oklahoma City, Okla.)
Experiences of the Farmers Cooperative Society at Quanah, Texas, are described. "In 12 years they have acquired and paid for three five-stand gins in Quanah. In that time, the farmers have built two new gins and bought an old one."

Oklahoma cotton ginners' association. Changes by laws. Elects officers. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 35 (16): 7. Apr. 21, 1934. (Published by Ginner and Miller Publishing Co., P.O. Box 444, Dallas, Tex.)
Brief report of meeting held April 19, 1934.

Pope, W. S. Rates of compensation insurance held up because of claim minded attitude of public. Cotton Ginners Jour. 5 (7): 9, 30, 34, table. Apr. 1934. (Published by Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, 109 Second

Ave., Dallas, Tex.)

This article gives a picture of accidents in the ginning industry and an analysis of the entire subject of losses, both monetary and in life and limb.

Baling

Necessity for use of metal tags on cotton bales. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 35 (13): 47. Mar. 31, 1934. (Published by Ginner and Miller Publishing Co., P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Tex.)

MARKETING

General

[American cotton manufacturers' association] Manufacturers ask less restriction. Com. and Finance 23 (17): 365. Apr. 25, 1934. (Published by Theodore H. Price Publishing Corp., 95 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

Brief report of meeting at Charleston, S.C., April 18-20, 1934.

La campagna cotoniera mondiale del 1931-32. Rassegna Economica delle Colonie 21(5/6): 591. May/June, 1933. (Published by Ministerior delle Colonie, Rome, Italy.)

The world cotton situation 1931-32.

Childs, R.R. and Westbrook, E.C. The cotton situation and a cotton program for Georgia. Ga. Agr. Coll. Ext. Bull. 441, 20 pp., illus, tables. Athens. 1934.

The cotton situation in the South. Modern Miller 61 (16): 40-41, illus. Apr. 21, 1934. (Published at 1341 Insurance Exchange, Chicago, Ill.)

Government sales. Cotton Digest 6 (27): 12-13. Apr. 14, 1934. (Published at 703 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex.)

Extracts from letters exchanged by W. S. Dowdell, President of the New York Cotton Exchange, and Oscar Johnston of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, regarding cotton held by the Administration, are quoted.

Also in Cotton Trade Jour. 14 (15): 3. Apr. 14, 1934.

[Griffin, D. F.] President D. F. Griffin's address. Cotton Digest 6 (27): 7-8. Apr. 14, 1934. (Published at 703 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex.)

Address at "eleventh annual convention of the Atlantic Cotton Association," April 16, 1934. Includes statment as to the Association's stand on southern

deliveries.
Also in Cotton Trade Jour. 14 (15): 1-5. Apr. 14, 1934.

[McFadden, Geo. H., & Bro.] World supremacy. Cotton Digest 6 (26): 9. Apr. 7, 1934. (Published at Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex.)
Extracts from a survey of the world cotton situation prepared by Geo. H. McFadden & Bro. of New York.

Mehta, Chunilal & Co. Indian cotton review for the season 1932-33. 24 pp. tables. Bombay [1933]
Also in Indian Textile Jour. 44(521): 173-174. Feb. 28, 1934.

Revere, C. T. Cotton's paramount problems. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 35 (13): 9-10. Mar. 31, 1934. (Published by Ginner and Miller Publishing Co., P.O. Box 444, Dallas, Tex.)
The author states that "in the foregoing, two troublesome problems have been presented: First, agrarian discontent in the cotton-growing district of the United States and its effect on world cotton supplies; second, the growth of nationalism and its effect on world commerce."

Singh Bhullar, S. P., and Singh, S. A. Report on an enquiry into the local consumption of Kapas in the Lyallpur district in 1930-31. Agr. and Livestock in India 3 (6): 564-572, tables. Nov. 1933. (Published at Bombay, India)
Acreage, production, and consumption of seed cotton in the Lyallpur district of India are given.

Todd, J. A. Cotton statistics. Empire Cotton Growing Rev. 11 (2): 125-131, tables, Apr. 1934. (Published by Empire Cotton Growing Corp., 14 Great Smith St., London, Eng.and)
"The new arrangement of the statistics begun in our last issue is now settling down, and we give here a list of the tables showing the issues in which each will appear." Statistics of the Indian crop, the Sudan crop, world consumption and carryover, United States consumption, and futures and spot prices are given in this issue.

Demand and Competition

Anglo-Japanese talks collapse. Lancashire's hopes for government help. Manchester Guardian Com. 28 (717): 216, table. Mar. 17. 1934. (Published at Guardian Building, Manchester, England)
The table shows exports of all classes of cotton

goods from each country to the United Kingdom and to Japan.

Anglo-Japanese textile conferences. The history of the negotiations. Manchester Chamber of Com. Mo. Rec. 45 (3): 69-75. Mar. 31, 1934. (Published by J. E. Cornish, Ltd., 1, Ridgefield, King St., Manchester, England)

A diary of the discussions between the representatives of the British and Japanese governments is given. The discussions were held in London from February 14 to March 16, 1934, and were discontinued because of failure to agree on the geographical scope of the discussions.

[Association of cotton textile merchants of New York] Ten year survey shows changes in Textile industry. Textile Bull. 46 (7): 5-6, 27, table. Apr. 12, 1934. (Published by Clark Publishing Co., 118 West 4th St., Charlotte, N.C.)

Also in American Wool and Cotton Rptr. 48 (15): 14-15. Apr. 12, 1934; and in Cotton Digest 6 (29): 11-12. Apr. 28, 1934.

Barber-Lomax, J. A. What is the next step? Textile Weekly 13 (316): 96. Mar. 23, 1934. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

The author suggests since the Anglo-Japanese trade discussions have failed, "the adoption of a quota system, each country limiting its textile imports to individual country quantums proportionately to those of a past period decided upon."

Die baumwollversorgung von Lodz. Wirtschaftsdienst 18 (46): 1601. Nov. 17, 1933. (Published at Poststrasse 19, Hamburg, 36, Germany)

"Cotton consumption in Lodz during the first six months of 1933 shows an increase over the corresponding figures for 1932, and many factories are working ar almost full capacity. Attempts have been made to cut out Bremen by direct importation into the new Polish port of Gdenya, but in spite of the erection of American offices and favourable freight charges, Bremen has appropriated nearly all of the business for the Lodz cotton trade. It is hoped to induce some of the Bremen cotton deliveries to come via Danzig." - Jour. Textile Inst. 25 (1): A54. Jan. 1934.

Board settles labor dispute at Cleveland cloth mills. Textile Bull. 46 (6): 3, 18. Apr. 5, 1934. (Published at 118 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N. C.)

Recommendations of the Cotton Textile National Industrial Relations Board are given.

Brasseur, Robert. Les difficultés de l'industrie cotonnière européenne. Association Cotonnière Coloniale Bull. Trimestriel 32 (13): 13-14. Jan. 1934. (Published at 55, Rue de Châteaudun, Paris IX, France)

Difficulties of the European cotton industry.

Comer, Donald. Why the textile industry opposes the Wagner bill. Textile Bull. 46 (7): 10, 22. Apr. 12, 1934. (Published by Clark Publishing Co., 118 West 4th St., Charlotte, N. C.)

"Statement for the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association before hearing of Senate committee on Education and Labor."

Cotton weaving industry in Chekiang. Chinese Econ. Bull. 24 (8): 119-122, tables. Feb. 24, 1934. (Published by Bureau of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Industry, Customs Bldg., Shanghai, China)

"According to recent investigation, the total number of cotton-weaving factories operating in Chekiang [China], including those engaged in making towels, is 68." Counts of yarn used, quantity and value of cloth produced, and wages paid are given.

The crisis in cotton. Economist [London] 118 (4726): 621-622. Mar. 24, 1934. (Published at 8, Bouverie St., Fleet St., London, E. C. 4, England)

Schemes for the reorganization of the Lancashire cotton industry are suggested.

Future of India's short staple cotton. Lancashire urged to use more. Research association's tests. Textile Mercury and Argus 90(2349): 246. Mar. 23, 1934. (Published at 41 Spring Gardens, Manchester, England)

Suggestions made at the half-yearly meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee in Bombay are quoted in part.

Gossett, B. B. Existing emergency demands sane and constructive leadership. Textile Bull. 46 (7): 12-13, 25. Apr. 12, 1934. (Published by Clark Publishing Co., 118 West 4th St., Charlotte, N. C.)

"Abstract of address at public meeting of the Great Council of the Improved Order of Red Men of the State of South Carolina at Union, S.C., on Monday evening, April 9, 1934." The author discusses the NRA as it affects employers and employees in the textile industry.

[Great Britain. Department of overseas trade] Markets for rayon and cotton mixture piece-goods. The trade in the Netherlands East Indies. Textile Weekly 13 (318): 149-150, tables. Apr. 6, 1934. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Great Britain. Joint committee on Indian constitutional reform. Minutes of evidence taken before the Joint committee on Indian constitutional reform, die veneris, 3° novembris, 1933, pp. 1901-1926. London, H. M. Stationery off., 1933. ([Parliament, 1933. H. of L. Papers and bills] 79 (II); [H. of C. Repts. and papers], 112 (II)

Contains memorandum 88 by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, with the approval and support of the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association, and the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, ltd.; and discussion of same.

Lancashire and Japan. Afterthoughts on the Conference breakdown. Textile Weekly 13 (316): 95-96. Mar. 23, 1934. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Lancashire and Japan--onus placed on the Government. Industry looking to Mr. Runciman. Statement of policy wanted. Textile Mercury and Argus 90 (2348): 219. Mar. 16, 1934. (Published at 41 Spring Gardens, Manchester, England)

Mancunian. Reflections on the conditions of textile trade in 1933. Indian Textile Jour. 44 (521): 179. Feb. 28, 1934. (Published at Bombay, India)

The Lancashire cotton trade is reviewed.

Martin, H. D. The supremacy of fibers and fabrics. Textile Colorist 56 (663): 164. Mar. 1934. (Published at Woolworth Bldg., 233 Broadway, New York, N.Y.)

"The trend of the cotton industry is more and more toward the use of rayon. While rayon cannot replace cotton entirely, it is rapidly replacing cotton in many lines."

Niemeyer, A. German textile industry. Foreign trade in 1933. Textile Recorder 51 (612): 19. Mar. 15, 1934. (Published at 121 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

The rise of the south's cotton textile industry. Com. and Finance 23 (16): 335-336. Apr. 18, 1934. (Published by Theodore H. Price Publishing Corp., 95 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

"At first the Southern cotton industry competed with New England in coarse fabrics for the domestic market, but it soon invaded the export field and took up the manufacture of finer goods. When the Southern cotton industry began competing seriously with New England, the

latter then took up the manufacture of finer yarns and finer goods. This accounts for the far heavier consumption by spindle in the South than elsewhere in the United States. On an average the Northern mills consume only 12 bales of cotton per year per 1000 spindles, against 28 bales in the South."

[Sloan, G. A.] Sloan statement. Cotton Digest 6 (26): 10-11. Apr. 7, 1934. (Published at Cotton Exchange Building, Houston, Tex.)

Statement in reply to statement of Francis J. Gorman of the United Textile Workers in regard to wages in the textile industry.

Also in Textile Bull. 46 (6): 9. Apr. 5, 1934.

Speake, J. W. Southern textile workers enjoying economic progress. Carolinas Mag. 2 (4): 8-9, 18. Mar. 1934. (Published at 324, S. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.)

The author, who was minister in a cotton mill village for over thirty years, writes of the present situation in mill villages.

The steady migration of cotton manufacture to the Far east. Finance and Com. 22 (22): 614, 620. Nov. 29, 1933. (Published at 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China)

The present trend of cotton manufacture is surveyed.

Tattersall, F. W. Will English spinners change over? Continue to take less American cotton as Washington legislation distort price situation. Barron's 14 (15): 5, 7. Apr. 9, 1934. (Published at 44 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

"Potential threat to the American cotton-export market contained in our price-raising policies, acreage restriction, and more recently, the Bankhead bill, is now being demonstrated by actual buying policies of British cotton spinners... The author, who is a specialist in cotton-trade journalism, in Manchester, Eng., reveals the changed attitude of Lancashire spinners toward their raw material and their new willingness to experiment with non-American cottons, and in some cases where funds are available to alter their machinery so that they can handle a larger percentage of such cotton. He also points out that at the same time the United States is attempting to hold down its cotton crop, the Egyptian Government is giving encouragement to its growers to increase their production as much as possible." -- Editor's note.

Urges equalization fund to aid export trade in textiles. Textile Bull. 46 (8): 10, 27. Apr. 19, 1934. (Published by Clark Publishing Co., 118 West 4th St., Charlotte, N. C.)

Extracts from a statement by Walter S. Brewster, president of the Textile Export Association, are quoted. He gives reasons why Japan and other countries will not continue to import large quantities of American cotton.

Supply and Movement

Achard, E. Culture du coton en Syrie en 1933. Association Cotonnière Coloniale Bull. Trimestriel 32 (14): 56-57, tables. Apr. 1934. (Published at 55, Rue de Châteaudun, Paris IX, France)

Cultivation of cotton in Syria in 1933.

Brehm, C. E. AAA contracts more popular. South. Agr. 64 (4): 24. Apr. 1934. (Published at 1523 Broad St., Nashville, Tenn.)

"Sufficient cotton adjustment contracts have been signed to indicate that about fifteen million acres will be taken out of cotton production in 1934."

Cameron, G. S. Cotton in southern Rhodesia. Empire Cotton Growing Rev. 11 (2): 98a-98f, table. Apr. 1934. (Published by the Empire Cotton Growing Corp., 14 Great Smith St., London, England)

The author gives a statement regarding the situation in Southern Rhodesia in reply to a request for "a short account of the obstacles which have prevented cotton from becoming a commercial success in certain countries."

Cotton in the French colonies. Textile Colorist 56 (664): 270-271. Apr. 1934. (Published at Woolworth Bldg., 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y.)

Etages. Notes de la direction generale. Rapport sur la campagne cotonnière en Côte d'Ivoire. Association iation Cotonnière Coloniale Bull. Trimestriel 32 (13): 3-4. Jan. 1934. (Published at 55, Rue de Châteaudun, Paris IX, France)

Extracts from report on the cotton season of 1933 on the Ivory Coast.

[India. Indian central cotton committee] Indian cotton. Its present status. Times [London] Imp. and Foreign Trade and Engin. Sup. 33 (806): 300. Dec. 16, 1933. (Published by Times Publishing Co., Ltd., London, E. C. 4, England)

"Conditions of growing, marketing, and manufacture of cotton have vastly changed in India during the last decade or so... There is a wide range of cottons grown in India varying from 3/8 in. to 1 1/16 in. in staple, and the production of these staples is to a large extent regulated by the specific demand for them." Packing and ginning of Indian cotton and trading facilities are also discussed.

Kovalevsky, G.V. The role of Indian cotton growing in the national economy of USSR. Bull. Appl. Bot. Genetics and Plant-Breeding Ser. A (8): 173-178. 1933. (Published by Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences in U.S.S.R. Institute of Plant Industry, Leningrad, U.S.S.R.) In Russian.

Lancastrian. American cotton acreage. A comparison of yields. Manchester Guardian Com. 28 (720): 276. Apr. 7, 1934. (Published at Manchester, England)

Lancastrian. The next American crop. Tempting the "bootlegger". Manchester Guardian Com. 28 (719): 256. Mar. 31, 1934. (Published at Guardian Building, Manchester, England)

The author comments on the probable results of the Bankhead bill. "It is being assumed that the acreage in July will approximate to 27,000,000."

Not afraid of foreign cotton. Farm and Ranch 53(7): 30, 31. Apr. 1, 1934. (Published at Dallas, Tex.)

Describes the present situation in foreign cotton-producing countries and the study to be undertaken by the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics to prepare a program for the United States.

Schoffelmayer, V. H. World cotton expansion is grave danger. Cotton Ginners Jour. 5 (7): 11, 16. Apr. 1934. (Published by Texas Cotton Ginners' Assoc., 109 Second Ave., Dallas, Tex.)

The author summarizes the cotton acreage situation in foreign countries.

Streel, E. du Vivier de. Le coton français. Revue Politique et Parlementaire 157 (468): 248-265. Nov. 10, 1933. (Published at 10, Rue Auber, Paris (9e), France)

"The author tells the story of France's efforts in the past to provide her cotton mills with the necessary amount of raw cotton, and suggests what he believes to be the most advantageous procedure for her to follow

in the future... He believes that an expenditure of 5 or 6 millions for 5 or 6 years will make the textile industry of France independent of any dearth of raw materials abroad, and will insure the prosperity of her vast colonial territory and an increase in its purchases in the metropolis." - A. M. Hannay.

Studying foreign cotton situation. Manfrs. Rec. 103 (4): 20. Apr. 1934. (Published at Commerce and Water Sts. Baltimore, Md.)

Comment on the plan of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture to study foreign cotton production, and a statement as to the present situation in the British Empire, Russia, and China.

Teuton, F. L. Foreign cotton production. How will our adjustment program affect it? South. Agr. 64 (4): 5, 22, illus. Apr. 1934. (Published at 1523 Broad St., Nashville, Tenn.)

"Three things determine foreign production. First, is the amount of land that can be planted to cotton under favorable conditions. Second, is the need for food crops, and the disinclination of the people to grow cotton at the expense of food. And third, is the price of cotton." India, China, Egypt, Russia, Mexico, Brazil and Peru are considered in the light of these three things.

Prices

Blalock, U. B. What about the price of cotton. N. C. Cotton Grower 13 (5): 3. May, 1934. (Published by N. C. Cotton Growers Cooperative Association, Raleigh, N. C.)

The table gives May prices and subsequent highest prices of contracts for delivery in January, 1901 to 1934. The author also gives prices of foreign growths.

Spot cotton and cotton yarn business in 1933. Chinese Econ. Bull. 24 (8): 122-125, tables. Feb. 24, 1934. (Published by Bureau of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Industry, Customs Bldg., Shanghai, China)

Prices of raw cotton and of yarn at Shanghai, China, are given.

Waugh, F. V. Margins in marketing. Jour. of Farm Econ. 26 (2): 233-247, tables, charts. Apr. 1934. (Published by American Farm Economic Association, 450 Ahnaip St., Menasha, Wis.)

Discussion by Leland Spencer, pp. 245-247.
Chart shows "average price of raw cotton per pound and of gray cloth per .85 pounds and margin between these prices, 1925-26 to date."

What we've done. Tex. Grower and Val. Farmer 7 (6): 9. Mar.-Apr. 1934. (Published by Cooperative Publishing Co. of Texas, 618 Mesquite St., Corpus Christi Tex.)
Graphs show relation of supply to selling price.

Marketing and Handling Methods and Practices

[Garside, A. H.] Garside explains cotton marketing system. Textile Bull. 46 (6): 9. Apr. 5, 1934. (Published at 118 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N. C.)
Extracts from address at Georgia School of Technology, in which movement, value of stocks and reasons for hedging are mentioned.

Kershaw, F. Cotton buying. Indian Textile Jour. 44 (521): 177-178. Feb. 28, 1934. (Published at Bombay, India)
The author discusses factors to be considered in buying cotton, paying particular attention to grade, staple, and color.

Rhodin, Thor. The "reality" of "futures" values. Com. and Finance 23 (15): 316. Apr. 11, 1934. (Published by Theo H. Price Publishing Corp., 95 Broad St., New York, N. Y.)

Services and Facilities

Greenville, textile center of the south. Cotton Digest 6 (27): 4-5. Apr. 14, 1934. (Published at 703 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex.)
"It is said that Greenville is the only place in the world where cotton can be seen in every process of manufacture from the growing of the staple to the turning out of a finished garment, ready to wear."

Klat, Jules. Les opérations de bourse en Egypte. 121 pp. Alexandria, 1933.
"A very full study of the practice of the Alexandria commodity exchange." - Manchester Guardian Com. 23 (707): 5. Jan. 6, 1934.

UTILIZATION

General

[American society for testing materials. Committee D-13]
Cotton section of Committee D-13 steals show at spring

meeting. Textile World 84 (5): 851-852. Apr. 1934. (Published by McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., Inc., 330 West 42nd St., New York, N. Y.)

Brief summary of proceedings of Committee D-13 at Washington, D. C., March 8, 1934.

Fiber, Yarn and Fabric Quality

Antiseptic cottons. Amer. Wool and Cotton Rptr. 48 (15): 21. Apr. 12, 1934. (Published by Frank P. Bennett & Co., 530 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.)

"The announcement of Toxic Gas Research Corporation that they can now 'guarantee a piece of T.G.T.--processed textile as actively antiseptic' is the successful conclusion of more than eight years of research work with powerful bactericidal gases."

Astbury, W. T. The x-ray interpretation of fibre structure. Sci. Prog. 28 (110): 210-228, illus., charts. Oct. 1933. (Published by Edward Arnold & Co., Maddox St., W., London, England)

References, p. 228.

"The reason for the production of x-ray diagrams of fibres and other microcrystalline bodies is explained and textile fibres are shown to consist of bundles of parallel molecular chains, examples of which are given. The author also discusses the stretching and 'setting' of hair, and the supercontraction of wool from the standpoint of molecular structure. Sample photomicrographs are given." - Jour. Textile Inst. 25 (1): A37. Jan. 1934.

Atsuki, K., and Sobue, H. Spectrochemical research of viscose reaction. Jour. Soc. Chem. Indus. Japan (Sup. Binding) 36 (11): 589B-593B, tables. Nov. 1933. (Published at Tokyo, Japan)

"The xanthation of mercerised cotton tissue paper was studied spectrochemically by the absorption of visible and ultra-violet light. The absorption of visible light by viscose increases and the maximum becomes sharper with the time of xanthation" - Textile Inst. Jour. 25 (3): A115. Mar. 1934.

B., A. W. Cloth regain and yarn contraction. Textile Weekly 13 (315): 71, diagr. Mar. 16, 1934. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Comment on article by H. Pomfret, and reply by him.

Bauer, Wilhelm. Einheitszahlen für die produktion der baumwollspinnerei. Monatschrift für Textil-Industrie 49 (2): 27-28, diagr. Feb. 1934. (Published at Leipzig, Germany)

Uniform numbering for the production of cotton yarns.

"The usual method of obtaining the average number

or size of several yarns of varying size is incorrect. This is due to the fact that the weight of yarn spun per spindle per hour is not exactly inversely proportional to the number or count of the yarn. The higher counts require greater twist which reduces the rate of delivery. A chart is given which shows for several types of spinning frames the relation of yarn size to production. Also a method is indicated on the basis of the chart for expressing the average count of yarns of different size." - C. M. Conrad.

Brussoff, A. Bakterien als verursacher der stockflecken an baumwollgarnen. Melliand Textilberichte 14 (12): 596-597, illus. Dec. 1933. (Published at Heidelberg, Germany)

"The development of yellow stains on some samples of cotton yarn on storing in a humid atmosphere is described. Bacteria were isolated from the affected areas and gelatin cultures were prepared. Yellow stains appeared on fresh samples of yarn on storing in moist-air after being inoculated with the cultures." - Textile Inst. Jour. 25 (3): A142. Mar. 1934.

Caine, Mustapha. Scientific analysis in textile mills. Textile Recorder 51 (612): 20. Mar. 15, 1934. (Published at 121 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Includes statement of cost of equipment for a testing department in a mill.

Edgar, Rachel. A comparative analysis of three hundred fabrics. Iowa State Coll. Jour. Sci. 8 (1): 17-73, illus., tables. Oct. 1933. (Published at Ames, Iowa)

"The results of a study of 300 fabrics are given. The data include details of the nature and length of the constitutent fibres, twists, and counts of the yarns, and the weight, thickness, width, nature of weave and finish, water extract, ash, shrinkage, breaking load and extension at break of the fabrics. The methods of testing are outlined." - Textile Inst. Jour. 25 (3): A143. Mar. 1934.

Esselen, G. J. Modern developments in applied cellulose chemistry. Indus. and Engin. Chem. 26 (1): 26-30, illus. Jan. 1934. (Published at Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C.)

Literature cited, p.30.

"The cellulose chemical industries may be divided into three general classes. The first comprises those in which the ultimate use of the cellulose is as such

or in a slightly modified form. This includes paper, three types of rayon, and the transparent wrapping material Cellophane. The second class is that in which the ultimate use is in the form of cellulose nitrate. In this group are to be found the pyroxylin plastics (such as celluloid, Fiberloid, and Pyralin), photographic filn, lacquers, artificial leather, and cements of various forms. The third class comprises those products which find their ultimate use in the form of cellulose acetate. Among these may be cited the cellulose acetate type of synthetic fibers, the transparent wrapping material Kodapak, the safety type of photographic film, and new slowburning plastic materials to replace celluloid and similar pyroxylin plastic products. In all of these groups there is continuing progress and development."

Noted in Chem. Abs. 28 (4): 1183. Feb. 20, 1934.

Frenzel, Walter. Ein verbesserter drehungszähler. Melliand Textilberichte 15 (1): 5-7, diagrs., tables, Jan. 1934. (Published at Heidelberg, Germany)

A better twist-tester.

Gehman, S. D., and Mallory, G. D. Skin friction of various surfaces. Jour. Franklin Inst. 216 (3): 339-350, illus., charts. Sept. 1933. (Published by Franklin Institute of the State of Pennyslvania, 15 South Seventh St., Philadelphia, Pa.)

Literature cited, p.350.

Singed cotton, doped cotton, doped rayon, rayon, doped silk and silk were the fabrics used for the tests. "All the results point to the conclusion that a smooth surface free from nap, whatever the material, approaches a value for skin friction which it is very difficult to lower to any great extent."

Gerö, Alexander. Zur struktur der cellulose. Naturwissenschaften 21 (38): 693-694. Sept. 22, 1933. (Published by Julius Springer, Berlin W9, Germany)

"An effort is made to explain the formation of mellitic acid by slow oxidation of charcoal on the basis of cellulose structure. The glucose units are assumed to be linked in the cellulose mol. not by O but by direct C bonds giving 6-membered rings in which 3 'head' and 3 'tail' ends of 6 glucose chains are held, i.e., in sym. arrangement 3 carbinol and 3 aldehyde groups. Trihydroxycyclohexane contg. 6 side chains is the basis of the cellulose molecule. From this structure are explained the $(C_6H_{10}O_5)n$ formula, the hydrolysis reaction, the absence of reducing power in native cellulose and its appearance on partial hydrolysis. Opposed to this

structure are the absence of preformation of cellobiose and the failure of mellitic acid to be formed directly from cellulose. This failure is attributed to hydrolysis. The yield in mellitic acid from charcoal checks with the original cellulose content of charcoal. There is no evidence that mellitic acid is formed from the lignin of charcoal." - Copied complete from Chem. Abs., 28 (4): 1183. Feb. 20, 1934.

Hampson, R. E. V., and Richards, H. W. A photometer of special application to routine textile measurements. Jour. Textile Inst. 25 (3): T106-T121, illus., diagrs. Mar. 1934. (Published at 16 St. Mary's Parsonage, Manchester, England)

Describes an instrument developed to measure the color of fabrics.

Hess, Kurt. Neuere ergebnisse der faserforschung. Melliand Textilberichte 15 (1): 29-32, illus. Jan. 1934. (Published at Heidelberg, Germany)

To be continued.

New results of fiber research.

Hopkins, E. R. Immunized cotton. Amer. Dyestuff Rptr. 23 (6): 147-150. Mar. 12, 1934. (Published at 440 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.)

Presented at meeting of Philadelphia Section of American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, January 12, 1934.

Kawata, Zentaro. Researches on glucose for coagulating bath. II. Manufacture of glucose from cellulose. Cellulose Indus. 10 (3): 18-19, diagrs. Mar. 1934. (Published by Cellulose Institute Dept. of Applied Chemistry, Faculty of Engineering, Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan)

Abstract from the transations.

Lüdicke, W., Steffens, W., and Udich, H. Über garndickenmessung. Monatschrift für Textil-Industrie 48 (9): 181-182, illus. Sept. 1933. (Published at Leipzig, Germany)

To be continued.

"The authors have examined Matthew's apparent density' method for determining yarn diameter.... and record a few measurements made by this method and by means of the microscope on flax twist, wool, cotton and mercerised cotton yarns. They point out that considerable differences exist between the 'apparent densities' of cotton and linen yarns, although the fibres are of approximately the same specific gravity. Matthew's method should be useful in the lace trade." - Jour. Textile Inst. 25 (2): A91. Feb. 1934.

Neale, S. M. The purification and analysis of direct cotton dyestuffs and their estimation on the fiber. Amer. Dyestuff Rptr. 23 (5): 109-111. Feb. 26, 1934. (Published at 440 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.)

"The article, among other things, describes a recent success which has been attained in measuring the amount of dyes taken up by cotton fibers... The new method consists in stripping the dye from the dyed cotton with a mixture of pyridine. A very effective mixture consists of one part pyridine to three parts water and this is capable of removing completely any direct dyestuff from any cotton or cellulose material. As a rule a few hours' treatment at room temperature is sufficient but in some cases it is necessary to heat to about 50° C to remove the absorbed color completely. The pyridine mixture retains the dyestuff with color almost unchanged which can then be analyzed readily by means of a colorimeter. It is advisable not to remove the dye from the cotton goods with too much heat since a small amount of the dye may be destroyed under these conditions by reduction. The solution of dyestuff may be compared in any of the usual type colorimeters but it should be determined in each case whether the proportionality between dyestuff concentration and depth of color is accurate. The use of photoelectric colorimeters is suggested." - C.M. Comrad.

Norman, A. G. Some aspects of the chemistry of the plant cell-wall. Sci. Prog. 28 (110): 229-245. Oct. 1933. (Published by Edward Arnold & Co., Maddox St. W., London, England)

"A general review. The chemistry of the plant cell wall is discussed in the light of modern theory and an account is given of the structure of hexoses, cellulose, hemicelluloses, cellulosans, lignin, and pectin." - Jour. Textile Inst. 25 (2): A99. Feb. 1934.

Optische prüfinstrumente für die textilindustrie. Monatschrift für Textil-Industrie 48 (Fachheft III): 63-64, illus. 1933. (Published at Theodor Martins Textilverlag, Leipzig, Germany)

"The Duboscq colorimeter and various thread counting devices and microscopes constructed by the Leitz optical works are briefly described." - Jour. Textile Inst. 25 (2): A92. Feb. 1934.

Palcheimo, Lauri, und Valavaara, Viljo. Untersuchungen über die jodkolorimetrie der cellulosedextrine nebst Grundlinien einer jodkolorimetrishen cellulosebestim-

mungsmethode. Biochemische Zeitschrift 266 (4/6): 301-322, tables. Nov. 12, 1933. (Published by Julius Springer, Berlin, Germany)

Studies on iodine colorimetry of cellulose dextrins and the foundation of an iodocolorimetric method for determining cellulose.

"The cellulose dextrins obtained by means of 70% H_2SO_4 are colored an intense red upon the addn. of a KI-K_2 soln. By dilg. the acid concn. to 50% the hydrolysis may be stopped and the soln. examd. photometrically. The celluloses of different origins are equiv. to each other colorimetrically. By preliminary alkali treatment of cellulose most of the non-cellulose substances which are sol. in the 70% H_2SO_4 can be removed without affecting the cellulose itself." - Chem. Abs. (3): 891. Feb. 10, 1934.

Prüfraum mit konstanter temperatur und feuchtigkeit für textiluntersuchungen der Universität Nottingham. Spinner und Weber 51 (52): 8-9, charts. Dec. 29, 1933. (Published at Leipzig, Germany)

Testing room with constant temperature and humidity for textile testing at the University of Nottingham.

Ritman, E. L. The real meaning of beta and gamma cellulose. World Paper Trade Rev. 100 (13): 968, 970, 972, 974, diagrs. Sept. 29, 1933. (Published by Stonehill and Gillis, Ltd., 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse St., London, E. C. 4, England)

"In investigations on bleached and raw pulps the author finds that the copper number is proportional to the beta-cellulose content. He regards this as cellulose of a smaller micellar magnitude than normal, the smaller micelles being more reactive and soluble in caustic soda. On the other hand, gamma cellulose is regarded as a mixture of pentosans and a substance that absorbs chlorine." - Textile Inst. Jour. 25 (3): A153. Mar. 1934.

Sakurada, Ichiro, and Inoue, Rychei. Darstellung der triacetylcellulose im faserverband. Jour. Soc. Chem. Indus. Japan (Sup.Binding) 37 (2): 53B-55B, tables, charts. Feb. 1934. (Published at Yuraku Building, Marunouchi, Tokyo, Japan)

Production of triacetylcellulose in the fiber structure.

Schaeffer, Albert. Kolloidchemische vorgange beim farben von baumwolle. Angewandte Chemie 46 (39): 618-622, diagrs. Sept. 30, 1933. (Published by Verlag Chemie, G.m.b.H., Corneliusstr. 3, Berlin W35 Germany)

"Dispersion tests were carried out on dyes of all classes by the method of Auerbach, as well as by dialysis and ultra-filtration through standardized ultrafilters.

The results are presented in schematic form. Present-day information leads to the belief that cotton dyeing consists of 3 phases: (1) diffusion of the dye into the sub-microscopic voids of the fiber (2) adsorption of the dye and (3) irreversible fixation of the dye. Further theoretical possibilities are discussed. Seventeen references." - Chem. Abs. 28 (1): 330. Jan. 10, 1934.

Schwarz, E. R. Textile microscopy advances. Amer. Dyestuff Rptr. 23 (6): 141-144, illus. Mar. 12, 1934. (Published at 440 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.)

Abstract of a paper presented before the Northern New England Section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, January 5, 1934, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Sharkov, V. I., and Kamaldin, O. D. Gidroliz tselliulozi gazoobraznoi solianoi kislotoi. Lesokhimicheskaia. Promyshelnnost (3/4): 7-12. tables, charts. 1932. (Published at Moskva, U.S.S.R.)

"Experiments are described on the degradation of bleached cotton cellulose by saturating it with dry hydrogen chloride at various temperatures, in which the amounts soluble in water and 10% caustic soda were determined. Carmelisation occurred at above 60° whilst the optiumum for the formation of hydrolytic products was between 30° and 60°. The main reaction was complete in about 5 minutes, there being little increase in the amounts dissolved by water or alkali as the result of prolonging the action of the acid to 5 hours. Increase in pressure gave more material soluble in alkali but not much more that dissolved in water. The best conditions for the production of hydrocellulose appeared to be, temperature 40° - 60°, moisture content of cotton not above 5% gas pressure as high as possible, and time not more than 15 minutes." - Jour. Textile Inst. 25 (2): A100. Feb. 1934.

Sheppard, S. E., and Newsome, P. T. The sorption of water by cellulose. Indus. and Engin. Chem. (Indus. Ed.) 26 (3): 285-290, tables, charts. Mar. 1934. (Published at Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C.)

Literature cited, p.290.

"Wood pulp (alpha-pulp) has a higher sorption than cotton cellulose, approaching mercerized cellulose. But the sorption of water vapor is unaffected by beating ('hydration')."

Shinoda, Yoshizo. Ueber die veraenderung der cellulose bei der mercerisation und alterung der alkalicellulose. (XLVIII. Mitteilung über die untersuchungen

über viskose) Jour. Soc. Chem. Indus. Japan (Sup. Binding) 37 (2): 55B-58B, tables, charts. Feb. 1934. (Published at Yuraku Building, Marunouchi, Tokyo, Japan)

Alteration of cellulose by mercerization and aging of the alkali cellulose.

Simmons, E. E. Different kinds of cotton. Mid-South Cotton Association News 11 (8): 7. Mar. 1934. (Published at Memphis, Tenn.)

Characteristics of Sea Island, upland short staple, and upland long staple cottons are given. An analysis of 574 bales of cotton classed for one member of the Mid-South Cotton Association is also given.

Simola, E. J. Influence of light on cotton and wool. Chem. Abs. 28 (2): 647. Jan. 20, 1934. (Published by American Chemical Society, Easton, Pa.)

From Teknillinen Aikakauslehti, 1933. v.23, p.326-9.

"Comparative tests were made on cotton and worsted yarns which were exposed to sunlight through a double glass window. The results showed that exposure for five summer months reduced the tensile strength of cotton 17.8% and of wool 7.3% but the stretching properties were simultaneously reduced an av. of 12% for cotton yarn and 37.7% for worsted yarn. Mercerized cotton yarn had the smallest loss in tensile strength (13.7%) but the greatest loss (27.3%) in elasticity. Fine fibre wool suffered more from the light than coarse fibre."

Sisson, W. A. X-ray analysis of textile fibres. Part II. Experimental methods; single fibre studies; adsorption effects; fibre decomposition; oxidized cellulose and fibre structure. Textile Research 4 (6): 286-302, illus. Apr. 1934. (Published by United States Institute for Textile Research, Inc., 65 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.)

To be continued.

References, p.302.

Steinberger, R. L. Elastic and plastic properties of textile fibres. Part II. - The stress strain relation in textile fibres: improved technique; application of Maxwell's flow equation to the present study. Textile Research 4(6): 271-285, illus. Apr. 1934. (Published by United States Institute for Textile Research, Inc., 65 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.)

References, p.285.

[United States institute for textile research, inc.] For better wearing qualities. Fibre and Fabric 87 (2565): 6. Mar. 31, 1934. (Published by Wade Publishing Co., 465 Main St., Cambridge, Mass.)

Report of a "conference of textile authorities on fabric wear and wear testing held... at the Hotel Commodore, New York City, Saturday, March 24," 1934.

Technology of Manufacture

Ashworth, C. Doubling principles & machines. Textile Recorder 51 (612): 23-24. Mar. 15, 1934. (Published at 121 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

To be continued.

Brown, J. S. Mechanism of direct dyeing. Textile Colorist 56 (662): 83-85, 132. Feb. 1934. (Published at Woolworth Bldg., 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y.)

Discussion of "the mechanism of the dyeing of cellulose fibers by direct colors" based on recent literature.

Eine neue baumwoll- und baumwoll abfall-reinigungsmaschine. Monatschrift für Textil-Industrie 49 (Fachheft 1): 4, 6, illus, Feb. 1934. (Published at Leipzig, Germany)

A new cotton and cotton-waste cleaning machine.

Fowle, E. D. Critical of spinning. Drafting versus evenness. Textile World 84(5): 853. Apr. 1934. (Published by McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., Inc., 330 West 42nd St., New York, N. Y.)

The author discusses tests described in an article by R. L. Lee, Jr., entitled "A Critical Study of Cotton Manufacturing Processes."

[Frost, Donald] The preparing and spinning of yarn for and the manufacture of ropes. Jour. Textile Inst. 25 (3): P42-P45. Mar. 1934. (Published at 16 St. Mary's Parsonage, Manchester, England)

Report of a lecture at meeting of the London Section of the Textile Institute, February 22, 1933.

The speaker stated that of the rope-making fibers, "hemp and flax were unquestionably the best; and for all cordage, exceeding a line in size, hemp had been generally preferred."

Lipowsky, E. Einfluss von dublierung und verzug auf faser und gespinst. Spinner und Weber 52 (14): 1-3, tables. Apr. 1934. (Published at Leipzig, Germany)

Effect of doubling and draft on fiber and yarn.

Martin, H. D. This great colored goods age made possible by the new cotton manufacturing era. Textile Colorist 56 (662): 86-88. Feb. 1934. (Published at Woolworth Bldg., 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y.)

Changes in cotton manufacturing processes from the picker room through the finishing processes are mentioned.

Mohr, Willy. Drehung und einspinnung bei ringgarnen. Melliand Textilberichte 14 (12): 578-581, tables, diagrs. Dec. 1933. (Published at Heidelberg, Germany)

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The Shirley analyser. Testing raw cotton or waste by scientific methods. Textile Weekly 13 (316): 98-99, illus. Mar. 23, 1934. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

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The author directs attention to a number of practical features which are often overlooked, because

they are taken for granted. Shrouded main shaft pulleys are suggested.

Textile operating executives of Georgia discuss carding and spinning. Textile World 84 (5): 856-857. Apr. 1934. (Published by McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., Inc., 330 West 42nd St., New York, N. Y.)

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Flowers, A. S. Substitution of cotton for jute is way to add two million-bale new use. Cotton Trade Jour. 14 (15): 7. Apr. 14, 1934. (Published at New Orleans, La.)

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Greenbank, G. R., and Holm, G. E. Antioxidants for fats and oils. Indus. and Engin. Chem. (Indus. Ed.) 26 (3): 243-245, tables. Mar. 1934. (Published at Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C.)

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Greene, L. W. Chemical microscopy of fats and waxes. Oil and Soap 11 (2): 31-32. Feb. 1934. (Published by Gillette Publishing Co., 400 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill.)

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Report on the oilseed situation in Great Britain. "The fall in the price of cottonseed oil during the year has been little short of disastrous for the producers." Causes of the fall in price are given as follows: "A heavy excess of the oil in the United States, large stocks of lard in that county and of butter throughout the world, with lessened demands for cotton oil from the margarine trade. The demands of the soap trade for cotton oil have also been smaller, owing to the competition of other oils."

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The author analyzes Census reports to show that losses from refining cottonseed and other oils are too high.

Linters. Spinner und Weber 52(13): 8-9, illus. Mar. 1934. (Published at Leipzig, Germany)

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Richardson, J. R. Situation in the industry. Cotton Oil Press 17 (12): 9-10. Apr. 1934. (Published by Interstate Publishing Co., Inc., Memphis, Tenn.)

"I have given some thought to two factors affecting the cottonseed crushing industry -- the code or marketing agreement and the Bankhead bill... It is my belief that the people of the South do not begin to realize the economic harm that will result to them in every direction as a logical consequence of reducing production rather than of clearing the way for larger and larger consumption."

Schaible, P. J., Moore, L. A., Moore, J. M. Gossypol, a cause of discoloration in egg yolks. Sci. 79 (2051): 372. Apr. 20, 1934. (Published at Lancaster, Pa.)

In experiments at Michigan agricultural experiment station, "it was observed that egg yolks from hens fed cottonseed meal, when placed in an atmosphere of ammonia, changed in a short time to an olive, brown or chocolate color, depending on the level of this ingredient in the ration."

Soap used less fats in 1933. Soap 10 (4): 25-26, table. Apr. 1934. (Published by MacNair-Dorland Co., Inc., 136 Liberty St., New York, N. Y.)

This analysis of the report by the Bureau of the Census states that "in the case of cottonseed oil, which showed a consumption figure well in excess of a billion pounds for 1933, more than twice any other oil or fat, it is interesting to note that almost seven million pounds are listed as going to the soap kettle as such. There is also noted in the case of cottonseed foots, an item of 112,686,000 pounds which probably found its way into soap powders, etc., as soap stock."

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